

VZCZCXYZ0004
OO RUEHWEB

DE RUEHSO #1030 2651352
ZNR UUUUU ZZH
O 221352Z SEP 06
FM AMCONSUL SAO PAULO
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5813
INFO RHEHNSC/NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUEHBR/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA PRIORITY 6870
RUEHRI/AMCONSUL RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 7455
RUCPDO/USDOC WASHDC 2576

UNCLAS SAO PAULO 001030

SIPDIS

SIPDIS

STATE INR/R/MR; IIP/R/MR; WHA/PD

DEPT PASS USTR

USDOC 4322/MAC/OLAC/JAFEE

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [KMDR](#) [OPRC](#) [OIIP](#) [ETRD](#) [BR](#)

SUBJECT: EUROPE: HUNGARY, PROTESTS AGAINST PRIME MINISTER; WESTERN
HEMISPHERE: LEFTIST LEANINGS IN LATIN AMERICA

11. "Western Europe Nations Become Nightmare For the EU"

Center-right O Estado de S. Paulo's Paris correspondent remarks
(9/22): "Violence has erupted in Budapest against socialist Prime

Minister Ferenc Gyurcsany.... But there is another and much more important victim of such demonstrations: the European Union. Hungary is one of the eight Western European nations that joined the EU, and was the nation that most brilliantly responded to the criteria demanded by Brussels to deserve its entry ticket. Once admitted, it unfortunately abandoned the austerity policy and shows today the highest budgetary deficit in Europe.... Brussels' reprimand was tough, the prime minister lied and the Hungarians went to the streets. Hungary is not an isolated case. The Western European nations that joined the EU have been a headache for the bloc. These new members, despite being left leaning (case of Hungary) or right wingers (Poland), are all boats adrift that anguish the EU's officials.... Today, the old Europe resists and the new Europe shows signs of fragility. And it can be seen that such forced and sometimes blindfolded enlargement of the bloc was a questionable idea."

12. "Elections In Latam Favor Moderate Candidates"

Business-oriented Valor Economico (9/22) editorialized: "The wave of elections in Latin America is nearing its end and a continent that is not very much different from the current one will emerge from them. The leftist wave was not as powerful as it seemed to be at the beginning, and one of its leaders, the bombastic Venezuelan president, Hugo Chavez, has faced problems attracting new allies in addition to the Bolivian indigenous leader Evo Morales. At the end, there are more populists than leftists, and much more moderates than radicals.... In practice, the Latin American elections represent a dam to the intents of leaders like Chavez. The elections have shown the predominance of moderate trends with populist characteristics such as that of Kirchner in Argentina, or of politicians whose left leanings are diluted into a liberal practice to the point of becoming unnoticeable, such as the case of Uruguayan Tabar Vazquez, Chilean Bachelet and Lula. Even without new changes there is plenty of room for crises in the continent. Chavez is carrying out an irresponsible arms race and reducing democratic liberties in his nation. Morales wants to take advantage of the Constituent Assembly.... In Mexico, Obrador, contrary to all evidences that showed him as the defeated candidate, threatened to cause a civil confrontation and now wants to be the president of a parallel government."

McMullen